Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872. NUMBER 35.

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Whole number Gifts, 10,000. - - Tickets Limited to 50,000.

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SINGLE TICKETS $2; SIX TICKETS $10; TWELVE TICKETS $20; TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS $40.

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DR. CARPENTER,
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NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of the most startling character.

The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains flesh and health is obtained within his grasp.

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The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to enable the invalid to enjoy and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of remedies which consists of*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant
One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle Anti-Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing medicines to last one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $25. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free.—Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

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Dr. Carpenter's *CATARRH REMEDY* will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured.

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August 9, 1872.-1y.

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The Farmer's Favorite

GRAIN DRILL,

STONER'S

Fanning MILL,

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KEYSTONE CIDER MILL!

FOR SALE BY

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Ebensburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—E. J. Mills, V. S. Barker, R. R. Thomas, E. Roberts & Son, Alfred J. Rawley, H. A. McCoy, R. G. Wilson, P. Thompson, and A. A. Barker & Son, William Callan, Garnishee of A. J. Paddock and Robert Adams. *In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 74, September Term, 1872.*—ATTACHMENT EXECUTION.

Now, 4th of September, 1872, Judgment of Garnishee, William Callan, for amount owned by him to be due and owing to his answered, Same day, GEO. W. OATMAN, Esq., is appointed Auditor to distribute the fund among the attaching creditors entitled to the same and make report thereof to the Court at next Argument Court. BY THE COURT.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, October 2d, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, *Auditor.*

Ebensburg, Sept. 13, 1872.-3t.

NOTICE.

The first and partial account of H. KINKEAD, Esq., Assignee of JOHN J. GLASS, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County the 16th July, 1872:

Now, the 11th September, 1872, the Court order and direct that the Prothonotary shall give notice of the filing of this account, during the period of three consecutive weeks, in the "Cambria Herald" and the "Cambria Freeman," and that the same shall be allowed on the 15th October, 1872, unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed. By the Court.

Attest in the Record.

J. K. HITE, *Prothonotary.*

Sept. 13-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Welch'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large two story

FRAME HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address

THOS. P. DAVISON,
Ebensburg P. O.

Sept. 13.-3m.

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it. Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be opened from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Contain the latest improved instructions for mixing Brandies, Wines, Rums, Gins, Bitters, Fancy Cordials, Fruit Syrups, Bay Rum, &c., &c. No one engaged in the Liquor Business can afford to do without them. Ask for them and examine them at the bookstores. Delivered by mail, on receipt of $2, by ASCHENBACH & MILLER, N.W. cor. 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Index and sample sheets sent free.

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Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for Blueing Clothes. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 232 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that *Dr Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

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Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,

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HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

of every description.

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery

promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM containing **48 Acres**, more or less, of which 30 Acres are clear, situated in Munster twp., Cambria county, within two miles of Cresson and about the same distance from Loretto, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. A

comfortable Dwelling House and a good Stable are among the improvements. There is also an excellent orchard on the premises and a never-failing spring convenient to the house. Any person wishing to purchase the same can call on me at Tunnel Hill, Gallitzin, or address

JOHN O'BRIEN.
July 12.-tf. Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa.

BUCKALEW!

HIS SLANDERERS ANSWERED!

A FULL AND COMPLETE REFUTATION.

HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

His Votes, His Acts and His Speeches.

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

No public man who has ever been a candidate for office has been so meanly and foully slandered as has the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and all for one purpose, viz: to attract attention from the downright dishonesty and corruption of his competitor, John F. Hartranft, and the thieving rings with which he is surrounded.

As an answer to the falsehoods that have been circulated of late in regard to his record, votes, etc., we submit the following sketch, and commend it to the attention of all in favor of honesty and reform:

"Principles, not men," is an oft repeated political maxim. But what are good principles worth in the hands of bad men? The maxim that should be laid down and followed in these times is, "Good principles and good men to enforce them." It was this truth that led to the nomination of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

HIS BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Buckalew was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1821, and is consequently now in his fifty-first year. In common with many of the most distinguished men of the country, he is, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-made man. His education, so far as it depended on the assistance of his tutors, was began in the common school and completed at Harvard academy, in Susquehanna county. After leaving school he was several years engaged in teaching, and while thus employed, was fitting himself for the graver tasks and higher positions of his subsequent life. The bent of his mind inclining him to the legal profession, he studied law with M. E. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, in August, 1843. It was quickly perceived the he had not mistaken his pursuit. Capacity, industry, and integrity soon opened for him the road to success.

On the 7th of February, 1833, he was married to Parmelia, daughter of Rev. E. Wadsworth, of Town Hall, Luzerne county. No event of his life has contributed so much to his good fortune as this happy marriage. Carefully trained in Christian doctrine and duties, and becoming in her youth a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church she has, by a temper in which natural amiability and religious devotion are beautifully blended, constantly cheered and strengthened her husband; and amid all the varied scenes of private and public duty in which he has been an actor, at home and abroad she has been his inseparable companion. When not absent from the country the family, consisting of the parents and two children, has resided at Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and if the esteem in which each and all are held by their lifelong neighbors could determine the matter, there would be no room for doubt as to the result of the present contest for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth.

HE ENTERS PUBLIC LIFE.

In 1845, Mr. Buckalew was appointed prosecuting attorney for Columbia county, and after discharging the duties of the office with marked efficiency for two years he voluntarily resigned. In 1850 he was elected State Senator for three years, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed by the President of the United States special commissioner to exchange ratifications of the treaty with the Republic of Paraguay. Although affairs had then become somewhat complicated between the two governments, he performed the duty of his appointment with entire satisfaction to both countries. Returning in safety from this long and perilous voyage, he was chosen Presidential elector, from his senatorial district, in the fall of 1856.

In 1857 he was a third time elected to the State Senate; and in the winter of that year was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of a commission of three to revise the criminal laws of the State.

HE RENDERS IMPORTANT SERVICE TO THE STATE.

Mr. Buckalew was an acknowledged leader of his party in the State Senate, and was prominent and influential in the advocacy of questions of reform, and of all attempts to secure equal, just, and beneficient legislation. He was the author of the act, passed during the session of 1854 and still subsisting, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to the insane, to minors, and to persons of known intemperate habits, and prohibits the celebration of the marriage ceremony when either of the parties is in a state of intoxication. The penalties annexed to the violation of this law are fine and imprisonment; and any member of the immediate family, or other relative of an intemperate person, may forbid any liquor seller to furnish to such intoxicating drink. He was also the author of most of the constitutional amendments that were proposed at the session of the general assembly in 1857. As examples of these may be instanced that which prohibits the contracting of any new state debt exceeding the incurring of municipal indebtedness by subscriptions of stocks or loans of credit to incorporated companies; that which provides for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the existing state debt; and that which prevents the division of counties except by the popular consent expressed at an election held for the purpose of ascertaining the popular will.

REFORM IN REPRESENTATION.

On the question of cumulative or free voting he has long cherished a profound interest, and is the author of several local acts favoring that mode of election, and of the general statute which applies the principle of the free vote to the election of Councilmen in all the boroughs of the State subject to general laws. But upon no question of State policy has he manifested so much concern as that of Constitutional reform. A convention for this purpose will convene next November, *and the amendment he proposed last winter, which contemplates the removal of the election of the State Treasurer from the Legislature and the placing of it in the hands of the people,* will unquestionably then be adopted.

ACCEPTS A DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

In the summer of 1858 Mr. Buckalew resigned his position as State Senator and Commissioner to revise the criminal code for the purpose of accepting the appointment of United States Minister resident to the Republic of Ecuador. Here, as in Paraguay, he discharged his delicate duties with prudence and fidelity. The climate of the country proving favorable to his health and that of his family, he remained three years, and returning to his country in 1861, he found his countryman armed and arming for the suppression of the great rebellion.

CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On the 14th of January, 1863, Mr. Buckalew was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March following. An insignificant man is in a pitiable position, and shows very badly by comparison, in this the most talented and august assembly of the nation. But the new member from Pennsylvania soon won the respect of his brother Senators, and the party in his State which opposed his election, equally with the party that elevated him to that high position, felt grateful for the honor which his reputation there reflected upon their grand old Commonwealth. In the Senate Mr. Buckalew served on the most important committees, among others that of Foreign Relations, and was chairman of the special committee on representative reform, whose report of March 2, 1869, contained suggestions of the deepest interest, and was extensively circulated through the country for the public information.

WAR RECORD IN THE SENATE.

When Senator Buckalew took his seat the country was deep in the struggle for the preservation of the Federal Union. As a democrat he could not sympathize with all the measures and aims of the administration then in power. But on the question of putting down by force the force that had arrayed itself against the authority of the ballot he never hesitated a moment; and was as decided and earnest as the most ardent Republican to be found in the halls of Congress or in the front of the battle. Shortly after his election to the Senate he defined his position on the subject of war in the following words:

"That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of the Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode to which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the object for which the government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest or oppression. Upon this ground we must justify our conduct, and submit it without apprehension of censure to the judgment of future times."

And again, in a speech delivered in the Senate at the close of the war, as follows:

"Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was, as it has often been described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight on, to promote or assist the collision of forces which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate results should be reached.

"As a member of the minority in this chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this Government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us. I was opposed to the political policy of that majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectable and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecuting the war to a conclusion I never had any difficulty; I never had any hesitation."

SUPPLIES.

In accordance with these views Mr. Buckalew *advocated and voted* for the following measures that were to furnish the *"sinews of war"*:

April 14, 1864, bill to meet deficiency in the war department, $97,504,040; and for the naval service, $2,735,000.

April 22, bill appropriating to the support of the army, $529,323,897 65. This bill was strongly opposed in the House, and it became necessary to order a committee of conference. The Senate appointed T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrill and *Charles R. Buckalew*, and the House Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas T. Davis. The difficulty arose mainly from the circumstance that the house thought the Senate's provision for the pay of *colored troops was too liberal*. The report of the conference committee, *signed by Mr. Buckalew*, was adopted. It may be found in the *Globe*, page 2,845. Frequently thenceforward, when alluding to this matter, Thaddeus Stevens was accustomed to say some very strong things in praise of the manliness and magnanimity of Senator Buckalew for agreeing to pay so liberally the colored soldiers whom *he* had employed.

May 21, 1864, bill appropriating to different branches of the naval service, $106,192,987 99.

February 17, 1865, bill appropriating to the navy, $121,486,928 95.

February 18, 1865, bill making appropriations for the support of the army, $554,579,527 79.

These five money bills amounted to ($1,427,822,881 30) one billion four hundred and twenty-seven millions eight hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents. *Mr. Buckalew advocated and voted for the whole Xo.* See report of Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe* under the dates specified in the bills.

BOUNTIES AND INCREASED PAY TO SOLDIERS.

December 22d, 1863, bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounties to soldiers. *This was advocated and voted for by Mr. Buckalew.* During the discussion of the bill, an amendment was offered by a republican senator, reducing the bounty from $300 to $100. Mr. Buckalew voted against the amendment. Pending further discussion, on the 22d of April, 1864, an amendment was offered by Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, increasing the pay of soldiers 50 per cent. This did not pass, though Mr. Buckalew voted for it. May 16, 1864, another amendment was offered and adopted, which increased the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 per month. Mr. Buckalew voted for this. May 17, 1864, still another amendment was offered to pay the soldiers in gold; and though it was rejected, *Mr. Buckalew voted for it.*

What more could he have done to befriend the soldiers? First he votes for $20,000,000 to pay bounties; then against reducing the bounty from $300 to $100; then to increase the pay of soldiers 50 per cent.; then to increase the pay of private soldiers from $13 to $16 per month, and to pay non-commissioned officers $34 per month, and finally to pay the soldiers in gold. The difference between the taxpaying, self-sacrificing patriot and the army contractors, who fastened upon their, hard bargains with, and stealings from the government, was that he put money in the pockets of the soldiery, and they put it in their own.

See Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe*, under the dates of the introduction of the aforesaid bill and its several amendments.

PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Before Mr. Buckalew's election to the Senate an act passed that body, July 17, 1862, fixing the pay of colored troops at $10 per month, the pay of white soldiers being at that time $13 per month. That law remained in force until 1864. On the 22nd of April, 1864, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the army bill relating to certain regiments of colored troops against which Mr. Buckalew voted for excellent reasons. First, the amendment proposed to increase the pay of white soldiers only *from the date of the passage of the bill*, but to authorize the increased pay to colored soldiers from the beginning of the year, thus making what he regarded as an unjust discrimination. Secondly, it allowed a compensation to New England agents who went south to procure the enlistment of colored troops to fill the quotas of the New England States. He thought it was conceding quite enough to those enterprising agents to permit them to stay at home and make money by putting colored soldiers into the army, without paying them a commission on the tighting they were to do by proxy. Thirdly, it provided for increased pay to four colored regiments (two from Massachusetts and two from South Carolina) and left those colored troops who had been equally faithful to their colors, though a shorter time in the service, without increase.—These reasons should have been conclusive against the amendment, yet it passed, and Mr. Buckalew voted for the bill, of which it had become a part, rather than give his voice against any measure for the compensation of colored men in the army.

A SLANDER NAILED.

It will be remembered that in 1864 there was a so called peace conference at Niagara Falls. It is charged against Mr. Buckalew that he participated in its proceedings, and thereby proved his readiness to entertain proposals from rebel emissaries that were derogatory to the honor and welfare of his country. This charge is purely a lie. The real truth is that he went to Niagara in the performance of a duty enforced upon him by the Senate of the United States. On the 2d of July, 1864, a resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, passed the Senate, which instructed the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the Indian administration of the imperial and colonial authorities in the British North American possessions. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, being members of the Indian Committee, were appointed a sub-committee to perform this special duty during the recess of Congress. For this purpose solely Mr. Buckalew went to Niagara, Mrs. Buckalew accompanying her husband. While waiting there to be joined by the other two members of the committee, Mr. Holcombe, one of the volunteer rebel peace commission, casually met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew in the public reception room of the hotel and conversed with them about ten minutes. The only allusion to national affairs during this brief interview was a remark of Mr. Holcombe to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the five hundred thousand troops for which a call had just been issued, to which Mr. Buckalew replied, "THE TROOPS WILL BE RAISED." Mr. Buckalew was at Niagara in the discharge of a high official duty. The only Confederate he met, or spoke to, or had any intercourse with during the war, was Mr. Holcombe, and the single remark he made to him became the lips of a patriot, and was calculated to discourage the leaders of the rebellion.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

Mr. Buckalew, should he be elected governor of Pennsylvania, is firmly resolved so to exert the influence of his great office as to eradicate the enormous evil of special legislation; prevent fraud in the conducting of primary, local and general elections; encourage the selection of capable and honest men for the legislature; induce economy and fidelity in the state administration; and place the sinking fund in hands that can be trusted by the people. His own words best define the salutary reforms that would be inaugurated.

"What do we desire to accomplish in our state? Well, for one thing, we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature."

"Then we expect to obtain in the government of our State great salutary and necessary reforms with regard to the transaction of business by the Legislature. We expect to have cut off from the Legislature a large amount of jurisdiction which the two houses have abused, and which has been productive of evil in the State, and of scandal and reproach. Large masses of private legislation and large branches of jurisdiction with reference to bills must be cut off hereafter from the action of the legislative department of our government. You can obtain this by two means. First and mainly, by the action of the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in November; but we will secure it also to a great extent by electing proper men to the Legislature, and by electing some man with proper views upon the subject to fill the Executive office. But there is a greater question than all these—the great question of electoral reform. Both your primary and your legal elections are perverted.—They are not as they ought to be, free and open encounters between opposing opinions."

"Well, we can reach the evil. With good men in the Legislature, who are not subject to rings, and a man in the executive office who will recommend to the Legislature the reforms necessary to purge the ballot, it is possible to overthrow fraud and to secure honest and fair elections generally throughout the Commonwealth."

THE STATE'S GUARANTEE.

This rests upon the universally admitted capacity, and the universally received character of the candidate. Mr. Buckalew has distinguished himself as a student, a lawyer, a State Legislator, a foreign minister, and a United States Senator. He is yet in the prime of life, and, of his age, there is scarcely a public man in the country who has had equal experience or who has displayed equal capacity, for the management of public affairs.

And what is, if possible, still more important in the present exigences of the state, his character, whether personal or official, is alike conceded by his political friends and opponents to be above suspicion. He has not now, nor has he ever had "cliques" and "rings" about him. He has through out his long public life stood alone upon the solid basis of his ability and integrity. He has neither enemies to punish nor friends and dependents to reward. He received the nomination not because he intrigued for it, or even desired it, but because he was believed to be best entitled to the honor. If elected he will assume the duties of the office untrammelled and independent, and the result will prove that a governor, either more capable or faithful to the best interests of the Commonwealth, never sat in the chair.

A CHEERFUL HOME.—A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over a household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influence of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death, and fatherly kindness finds an echo in the nobility and courtesy of the sons who come to wear the mantle and to fill his place; while on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes and railings which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discord, and strife, and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey. The class of men that disturb, and disorder, and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

A TRUTHFUL SKETCH.—Let a man fail in business, what an effect it has on his former creditors. Men who have taken him by the arm, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug their shoulders and pass on with a cold "How do you do?"

Every trifle of a bill is hunted up and presented that would not have seen light for months to come, but for the misfortunes of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good; if not, the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the corner. A man that has never failed knows but little of human nature.

In prosperity he sails along gently, wafted by favoring smiles and kind words from everybody. He prides himself on his name and spotless character, and makes his boast that he has not an enemy in the world. Alas! the change. He looks at the world in a different light when reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to move, or to do this thing or the other. There are spies about him, and a writ is ready for his back. To know what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate, and stop buying once in his lifetime. If he has kind friends, then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral sieve: it brings out the wheat and shows the chaff. A man thus learns that words and pretended good will not and do not constitute real friendship.

A PHENOMENON.—The Albany *Times* has the following account of what it justly terms a phenomenon: It was seen on Wednesday last, about six miles from Albany, beyond the old McKnown woods. During the storm which prevailed, a cloud, funnel shaped, descended from the heavens, extending apparently from the clouds to the ground. The tail was near the ground, and within this peculiar shaped mass, smoke and fire was seen to prevail to a degree which caused a general alarm among the residents of that locality, being impressed with the idea that Plantamour's comet had been delayed and come at last. The funnel shaped mass would separate occasionly, when the flames were plainly visible. This was continued for nearly ten minutes, and witnessed by a number of persons, all of whom agree as to the circumstances referred to. After the funnel shaped cloud had disappeared it was discovered that corn and other produce on the farms in the locality where the tail of the funnel apparently rested were all burned off even with the surface of the earth. By this, a great deal of property was destroyed, and no little alarm was occasioned. What produced the phenomenon is more than any one in the locality could determine, and it would be well if some scientific gentleman could make an investigation and report the result.

THE Oxford *Times* says that fathers of marriageable daughters are putting in stronger gate posts.

WONDER CAVE.

Startling Discovery in Wayne County, Tennessee —Reported Discovery of Ice that Never Melts.

The following curious, perhaps sensational, statements concerning the discovery in a cave, in Perry county, of a remarkable phenomenon connected with rock foundations, are made by the correspondent of a Waynesboro' paper, in a letter dated the 21st ult., from Linden, in Perry county:

LINDEN, Perry Co., Tenn., August 21, 1872.

There has been perhaps the most remarkable and extraordinary discovery made in our county that you or any one else ever heard of. Some ten days since T. M. Brashear, our late representative from this county; Major J. L. Webb, our excellent Sheriff; and J. P. Wilson, our efficient Tax Collector, were together at Major Webb's and for recreation took a walk in and around his farm; when coming to the hills on the south of Major Webb's place they approached the mouth of a cave in the side of the hill, from which, in wet weather, a stream of water usually flowed. Feeling very warm they concluded to enter the cave to cool off a little, and upon entering the mouth of the cave were surprised at the unusual coldness that pervaded the cavern. Thinking there must be something in the dark recesses of the cavern to produce such unusual coldness in the atmosphere, they concluded to penetrate still further into the cave to see if they could not clear up the mystery. Procuring lights they entered the cave and after proceeding some seventy-five feet, upon turning an angle they beheld to their astonishment the whole interior of the cave festooned with the most beautiful stalagmites the eye of man ever beheld. Holding up their lights, they gazed upon the beautiful sight with pleased astonishment, and upon a nearer approach they found the stalagmites to resemble the hardest, choicest ice, and cold as the touch of the ice-king. Becoming by this time chilled through with the coldness of the place, each of the gentlemen broke off a lump of this strange wonder and started to return. Before reaching the mouth of the cavern their hands were so chilled they could scarcely hold the strange substance, and upon reaching the outer air they laid it down upon the ground, thinking it would soon acquire the temperature of the atmosphere. After resting fifteen or twenty minutes, they started for Mr. Webb's residence, each carrying, as best he might, its lump of rock ice, for I know of no other name by which to call it. Arriving at the house, they placed the crystals on a table, and waited patiently to see if it would melt, or even turn warmer. After waiting some half hour, and finding that it still retained its former coldness, one of the party suggested that they should try it in a pitcher of water. This was done, and to their infinite astonishment the glass pitcher in which it was placed was soon covered on the outside with moisture similar to that produced by ice. Not being yet satisfied, they concluded to drink of its contents, and the question now was as to who should give the first trial. Mr. Wilson at length said as he was the youngest, and consequently the stoutest, he would try it, and he thereupon drank a hearty draught, and declared it equal to the best ice water. The other two gentlemen also drank of the water, and Mr. Brashear assured the writer of this that it was equal to the best ice water. At dinner they tried it in milk, and it soon made Mrs. Webb's excellent buttermilk almost as cold as ice itself. It produced the same effect on butter as ice, and still retained its original frigidity. A number of persons have since visited this wonderful cave and carried off portions of this rock, which they are using for all the purposes of ice, and it sustains no diminution in bulk or loss of coldness. Strange and improbable as all this may seem, yet it can be certified to by numbers of our best citizens. Dr Black is using it in his practice, and it proves an excellent anæsthetic, having the same effect as ice when mixed with salt. Mr. Thomas French and Col. Waggoner, hotel keepers in Linden, used it in their hotels during court week, to the astonishment of their guests. Specimens will be sent to our State geologist for analyzation. If any one doubts the above plain statement of simple facts they are referred to T. M. Brashear, G. H. Nixon, John A. Pitts, Major John L. Webb, Jos. Wilson, Thomas French, Captain Easly, Professor in the Academy, and a number of others of the most reliable men in our county.

Respectfully, R. A. S.

P. S.—I will send you a box of this rock ice by the first conveyance to your place.

A TALE OF LOVE.—One quiet day in leafy June, when bees and birds were all in tune, two lovers walked beneath the moon. The night was fair, so was the maid; they walked and talked beneath the shade, with none to harm or make afraid.

Her name was Sal and his was Jim, and he was fat and she was slim; he took to her and she took to him. Says Jim to Sal: "By all the snakes that squirm among the brush and brakes, I love you better'n buckwheat cakes."

Says she to Jim, "Since you've begun it, and been and gone and done it, I love you next to a new bonnet."

Says Jim to Sal, "My heart you've busted, but I have always gals mistrusted." Says Sal to Jim, "I will be true; if you love me as I love you no knife can cut our love in two." Says Jim to Sal: "Through thick and thin, for your true lover count me in; I'll court no other gal agin."

Jim leaned to Sal, Sal leaned to Jim; his nose just touched above her chin; four lips met—went—ahem!—ahem! And the—and *then*—and then and then. Oh, ga! beware of men in June, and underneath the silver moon, when frogs and June bugs are in tune, lest you get your names in the paper soon.

AT the last school exhibition of a town in Maine, the following essay received the prize: On the turkle. This animal is found most always in the water and then he comes out on dry land. The turkle cannot fly. If he was the right kind of a bird he could fly; but if he was a goose bird or an ostrich he could not fly. The turkle has four paws and a mouth like the American eagle, which makes the British lion and the uniform tremble. The turkle has a shell, and sometimes folks put a fire on it and the turkle crawls out. When the turkle crawls out of his shell he is very wet and sticky. There are two kinds of turkle, mud-turkle and the other kind. We don't have any other kind in our pond. French and Irish people eat turkle and frogs, but I should not like to. I caught a turkle once, but it did not do me any good, for I swopped it off for a jack-knife and cut my fingers. Father said it was a judgment, but I thought it was a knife. I don't know much about turkles, but I am for Grant. Yours respectfully, Lucius Tewsbury Fay.

SEE THAT YOU ARE ASSESSED.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, September 27, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention—GEORGE AUCHENBACH, of Clinton; JOHN G. HALL, of Elk.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—BENJ. BLOUCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

A Base Forgery.

In order to bolster up the desperate political fortunes of John F. Hartranft, the ring candidate for Governor, and save him from overwhelming defeat, the last Johnstown *Tribune* publishes the following:

This is what Mr. Buckalew said of Gen. Hartranft before he thought of the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket: "I know General Hartranft well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor-General he has shown himself a most faithful, upright, efficient, and accomodating officer; and he would make an excellent Governor."

This is the meanest, most villainous and at the same time most transparent forgery which has appeared during the present campaign. It is a lie from its beginning to its end. Charles R. Buckalew is not a fool. Does any man believe that after the report of the Investigating Committee into the Evans embezzlement was made to the Senate last spring, which convicted Hartranft and other radical officials of complicity in the fraud, that Buckalew would thus stultify himself by endorsing Hartranft's official character for honesty and integrity?

The *Tribune* represents Chas. R. Buckalew as having used the above language. We now call upon the editor of that paper to inform us plainly and without any evasion, *when and where* Mr. Buckalew said what the *Tribune* falsely and mendaciously puts into his mouth. Of course the *Tribune* knows the time and place, when and where, Charles R. Buckalew became sponsor for the good name and reputation of John F. Hartranft. The editor of the *Tribune* is an honorable man, and it would be a gross imputation against him as such to suppose that he would perpetrate a libel on Mr. Buckalew, or that he would extenuate or set down aught in malice. He moves in the purer and more serene atmosphere of political controversy and would scorn to resort to the low and base expedients of the political thug and assassin. Our opinion of him has always been highly favorable, and will continue to be so, but believing that his excessive zeal in a rotten and doomed cause has led captive his otherwise sound and well balanced judgment, we are compelled to call upon him for the proof that Charles R. Buckalew ever used the language attributed to him. Mr. Editor of the *Tribune*, as a friend of Mr. Buckalew we call upon you to make good your charge by competent proof, or, on failure to do so, forever bow your head in shame.

The Poor Taxed for the Rich.

SAMUEL HENRY last winter undertook to pass a law by which the taxes of the Cambria Iron Company and other moneyed corporations should be paid by the farmers and laborers of the county. It failed to go into effect this year, because, though intended to go into effect on the first of April last, it did not become a law till after that time, and therefore does not go into effect until the first of April next year. The farmers of Cambria county may thank the stupidity of SAMUEL HENRY that five per cent. is not added to their taxes, besides the costs of a constable for levying on and selling their property.

SAMUEL HENRY seems anxious to legislate for Cambria county by herself. If this tax law of his was a good law, why not make it a law over the whole State. Cambria county requires no special legislation.

But who asked Mr. HENRY to pass this local law? Let us have the name of some one petitioner at least to show that HENRY was acting as the servant of the people, and not as their master. Who wanted such a law?

The same law was passed for Indiana county and now there is $7,336.10 in the hands of the constables for collection.—The five per cent. extra charged to each of these poor men are to pay the five per cent. that the rich are relieved of by this law.

Now every man in Cambria county, rich and poor, knows that the farmers cannot realize the money from their crops before the first of September, and very seldom before the first of October. On the first of October every man who owes a dollar of tax has his tax by this law put into the hands of a constable for collection, with five per cent. and the costs of a levy and sale added, when that is necessary.

In Indiana county, where the rich HARVEY WHITE has a similar law, there is this day in the hand of the constable $7,235.10. In Cambria county the amount would be still larger, because the amount of taxes are larger and our market later.

The only argument of the money changers in reply to this is that the *collectors* may *speculate* on this money. One-half our collectors are Radicals, and we all know how much these men, whether Radicals or Democrats, have speculated on the people's money. But by the new law the BANKS could speculate on it. We all know our present popular and honest Treasurer, JOHN COX, Esq., who is but a fair sample of Democratic public servants, would not permit this; but *he* cannot always be Treasurer.

R. Milton Speer.

In this county, where Hon. R. MILTON SPEER is so well and favorably known, any elaborate argument in favor of his re-election seems to us to be entirely unnecessary, Mr. SPEER has not disappointed the expectations of the men of either political party who voted for him, and especially A. A. BARKER, the present Radical candidate—the same gentleman who two years ago was the warm and enthusiastic supporter of Mr. SPEER against DANIEL J. MORRELL and who contributed more by his personal influence to *defeat* Mr. MORRELL and *elect* Mr. SPEER than any other Republican in this Congressional district. And now the singular and unprecedented political anomaly is presented to the Republican voters of this Congressional district, that ABRAHAM A. BARKER is the opponent of the very man who would have been *defeated* two years ago by DANIEL J. MORRELL if A. A. BARKER had not in that campaign *betrayed* Mr. MORRELL and used his influence in the northern section of this county in favor of Mr. SPEER. It has now resolved itself into this question:—Will or can Mr. MORRELL'S Republican friends, and we are free to say that DANIEL J. MORRELL is a gentleman and entirely worthy of the support of the Republican party, not only in Cambria county, where he lives and to whose interests he is warmly attached, but of his party throughout the State, for any office for which his Republican supporters may see fit in the future to place him in nomination—will they, we say, vote for BARKER, who impaled their own candidate, DANIEL J. MORRELL, on a political cross two years ago? We say nothing personal against Mr. BARKER.—Our business with him is political.

R. MILTON SPEER has won a national reputation. No man disputes his perfect integrity, while his ability is unquestioned. Mr. BARKER is a gentleman, but no man will say that he is as able and competent a man to represent this district in Congress as R. MILTON SPEER. It is as Hyperion to a Satyr. There is not a Democrat in this county who will not eagerly go to the polls and vote for SPEER, and we now pledge to R. MILTON SPEER the full and entire Democratic and Liberal Republican vote of Cambria county; and we further say, that the Democracy of Cambria county will give to R. MILTON SPEER, with the aid and co-operation of a large number of honest Republicans, such a majority as will teach A. A. BARKER that the people are determined on a reform of the general government and that they will bury both BARKER and GRANT, with a brief interval between the interments, in the same political grave.

WE have heretofore published some of the speeches delivered by CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, as well as some delivered by HORACE GREELEY, and we are sure that no Democrat need blush or be ashamed of the utterances of either of those gentlemen.

As a contrast between the eloquent BUCKALEW and the demagogue HARTRANFT we publish below a speech delivered a few days ago by the Ring candidate for Governor at Corry. Here it is:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not afraid to show my face here or anywhere else. I may not have as handsome a face as that of my democratic opponent, but I have never yet done aught that I should fear to show it. When called to defend my country I was not afraid to show it. [Great applause.] Since I have been an officer of this state I have tried to do my duty faithfullly. I don't believe in going around the country telling you I am an honest man. I don't want to speak about my honesty. While I was in the service and a man came to speak to me of his bravery I rarely believed he was a brave man, and it is pretty much the same with people who are too fond of preaching up their own honesty. In the past I have done my duty, and if elected I will try to do it in the future. [Prolonged cheers.]

GRANT visited the New Jersey State Fair at Newark last week and made two speeches. As a contribution to the literature of the day we lay them before our readers and can proudly compare HORACE GREELEY'S sensible and patriotic utterances to the silly twaddle of the so-called "Second Washington." Here are GRANT'S speeches:

FIRST SPEYCH.

GENTTEMEN—I am most happy to be here to-night to witness this display of Newark's manufactures. Your fat-famed city has done well; her manufactures have an influence opposed to the importation of foreign manufactures.

SECOND SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, and again people, but little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

JUDGE LINN, until very recently President Judge of the Centre District, has always been a decided Republican. He now resides in Williamsport, and in a speech delivered in that place last week he paid the following high and deserved tribute to CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. Praise from such a source is praise indeed:

"*I know* BUCKALEW *and I* AM FOR *him! I believe him to be an* HONEST MAN, *and I* KNOW *that he is a* CAPABLE ONE!"

IF you fail to have your name properly entered upon the Registry list before to-morrow evening, you cannot put in a blow toward smashing the rings—indeed, you will in a measure be aiding the thieves.—Remember this and act at once.

Letter from Ex-Governor Curtin—He Declares for Buckalew.

Ex-Governor CURTIN, who is at Saratoga, has addressed the following letter to Col. A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. It will be seen that he takes decided ground in favor of the election of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, and we have no doubt that after BUCKALEW'S election, which is a foregone conclusion, Governor CURTIN will denounce himself as a supporter of HORACE GREELEY. Here is the letter—it speaks for itself:

SARATOGA, September 21.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal Republican State Committee as candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and enclosing an address to the people of the State recommending my election, came duly to hand, but extreme illness prevented my reading the letter or considering the subject until now.

I am still quite feeble and unable to write without the aid of an amanuensis, but the near approach of the election, and the gravity of the issues immediately effecting the honor and prosperity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my rest should be unbroken.

A nomination made by so many of the purest and best old representative Republicans of the State, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralized political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal I cannot refuse to respect. I therefore accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and my health permits, I will discharge its duties with fidelity. I had confidently expected immediately upon my return home to familiarize myself fully with the details of what I well understood in all general aspects touching the misrule in our Commonwealth under its present political control, and to speak my convictions at the earliest possible moment. While I cannot ever be indifferent in a Presidential contest, I felt that the regeneration of my native State in the October election was a paramount interest to the people in whose happiness and greatness I am enlisted by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism.

The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania, is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that conferred the action of the government, State and nation, during the dark days of civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from the bitter sorrows of the people.

Six years ago it attained control in our State. How it was achieved is remembered with humiliation by all. Why it was sought and won our subsequent history painfully demonstrates.

The Republican organization has made its name illustrious in maintaining the unity of the States and redeeming a continent to freedom. It was seized in contempt of the will of the people, and its victories perverted to licensed wrong. I need not recite how, under an honored name and flag, it has created wide-spread—indeed, almost universal—distrust of authority, and made honest men despair of integrity in legislation, in elections, in conferring legislative honors, and even in the administration of public justice.

These terrible and steadily growing evils in our political rule have made the people demand the right to resume their sovereignty; to make new safeguards for themselves; but if the proposed convention is to effect reform, it must be aided, not hindered, by the vast power of the Executive and other important State officials.

If Mr. Buckalew shall be defeated, and a new lease of authority thus conferred upon the despotic control that has long misruled the commonwealth, it will be marvellous indeed if the convention chosen in the partisan strife of a national contest can afford any substantial relief or protection to the people. If Pennsylvania is to be restored to purity, the government in all its departments as well as the convention must harmonize fully and earnestly in the work of regeneration. Mr. Buckalew's confessed integrity, and consistent devotion to reform during many years of official service, give the best possible guarantees of honest administration and complete restraints upon corrupt or reckless authority, and his election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood and fidelity to the honor and advancement of the State. If, as is claimed by desperate leaders in Pennsylvania, to regenerate our State in October will affect the national contest, a cause thus to be endangered must be wanting in the most essential attributes of popular confidence. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in time past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for honest government in our Commonwealth, and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people, in accordance with my long settled convictions.

I cannot afford to sacrifice a great contest for constitutional, legislative and administrative reform because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give fresh victories for misrule, and make the effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

FOR sublime and unblushing impudence, the last Johnstown *Tribune* is without a parallel. At the head of the second editorial column in that paper, the editor publishes the concluding portion of an article highly eulogistic of A. A. BARKER, the radical candidate for Congress, taken from the *Herald* of this place. In the very same column the *whole* of the *Herald* article is inserted and the *Tribune* editor meanly and falsely asserts in a few introductory remarks that he copies it from the *Freeman*. It is quite unnecessary for us to say that no such article ever appeared in the columns of the *Freeman*. Its paternity belongs entirely to Mr. BARKER'S mouthpiece, the *Herald*. Did the editor of the *Tribune* suppose for one moment that he could perpetrate this impudent fraud without being promptly exposed? Is it possible that he is so verdant? If he is, we are not, and we will not permit him thus to misrepresent the *Freeman*. In his next issue will he "rise to explain" and tell us what possible motive he had in view in attributing to the *Freeman* an article not one word of which ever appeared in its columns? After what we have thus plainly said, will the editor of the *Tribune* persist in basely misrepresenting this paper and thereby imposing on the credulity of his own readers, not one out of ten of whom ever sees the *Freeman*? We will wait and see.

CARL SCHURZ had a grand ovation in Philadelphia Tuesday night. Fifteen thousand Germans turned out to hear him speak in German at Concert Hall, and afterwards escorted to La Pierre serenaded, and addressed some 20,000 people in English.

Horace Greeley at Pittsburgh.

The reception given to Horace Greeley when he arrived in Pittsburgh last Thursday evening on his way west, surpassed any thing of the kind that ever took place in that city. The crowd at the St. Charles hotel, from the balcony of which Mr. Greeley delivered his address, is represented to have been immense beyond all former assemblages of the kind. We publish his speech below. Let any unprejudiced man read this speech and then say that Horace Greeley is not fit faithfully and intelligently to discharge the responsible duties of the Presidency. Thomas M. Marshall Esq., a liberal republican, introduced Mr. Greeley to the vast crowd as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—The pleasant duty has devolved upon me this evening of announcing the presence of a man who requires no introductions to an American audience. His name is familiar as a household word all over the States of this Union. He is known and read of all men wherein the English language is spoken or understood; yea more, and far better, wherever known, from the hut of the settler in the advance guard of civilivation to the occupants of the lordly mansions of the rich, he is known and respected by all good men as God's noblest work—an honest man. He has devoted a heroic life to the uplifted of his race—thing succoring of the poor and the helpless and the bold and defiant defence of human rights, wherever and whoever assailed—without regard to race, clime or color. After a life-time of struggle he has witnessed and enjoyed the fruits of his labors for the freedom of the black race. That accomplished—made secure and permanent—he is now the champion of those who demand consideration in the rights and interests of white men—in universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. I have the honor to present the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley

Mr. Greeley, on coming forward, was received with a storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When the cheers had subsided Mr. Greeley, holding in his hand that veritable "white hat," bowed his acknowledgements, and spoke as follows:

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The wise king says there is a time for war and a time for peace. [Cries of "God bless you!"] The city of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected here, at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party. [Cheers.] I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the orators on this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partizan advantage. A stranger, would imagine, while reading the journals of Pittsburgh for the last few days, that we were still at war and that their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war in order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict. They talk about rebels and traitors. Fellow citizens, are we never to be done with this. We demanded it of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them; we demanded that they abandon slavery, and they abandoned slavery. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchised on the soil of our country, [cheers.] We demanded that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for, and that the rebel debt shall never be paid by the government or by the State, and they assented to that. So far as I can see, every single demand made on the part of the loyal states and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded. And still they tell us, "Why, we want them to repent!" Have they not brought forth works meet for repentance? [Cheers.] And thus coming together in solemn convention the representatives of the Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete, Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention whatever. [Loud and prolonged applause.] All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, "All this is mockery! All this is a fraud! You don't mean anything by it!" And the cry goes on, "Rebels and traitors" "rebels and traitors"—denunciation, proscription, the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed and still it is maintained, and there are this day thousands of people of Arkansas alone prohibited—the most intelligent the most responsible people of that State—forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage—forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant and Wilson. Nobody else asks for proscription but them. No other party requires that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no men of any party but this, the very party that held a great military parade this week, in order to further and further separate and divide the hearts of of the American people from each other. [Cheers.] They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now, fellow-citiizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed. Those of us who stood for it are equally denounced, if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. [Cheers.]

Here stands one who is charged by them with being a Secessionist. [Great laughter.] Could that be true, fellow citizens? Look the facts in the face. When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advance itself, we, Republicans, were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle: "You must back out of your Republicanism; you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war. This they said was the only alternative. Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said "No, there is no such alternative." I denied that the Southern people—the great majority of them—are against the Union. I demanded that there should be open, free discussion before the Southern people of an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote; and if they approved of the people of the South said they wanted disunion I would consent to it. [Cheers] I knew they would not. I knew that the Southern people—that the great majority would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union. [Cheers.]

And now to-day, if the nation were to be impelled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the chances of a free, fair vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. [Cheers.] For, fellow-citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people in the North, desired disunion. [Cheers.]

In its inception, in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to this secession movement meant nothing by it but to back down the North, and make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to resist and defeat. [Cheers.] Well, the war is ended, I think. [Laughter.] It ought to be ended. [A voice, "Let us have peace."]

We had a great, a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much. They have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at least. [Cheers.]

They see, fellows citizens, they see that the Southern people may vote—some of them may—but the instant they vote, the cry is raised, "see how these fellows vote." They cry "you must vote the other way." Is that an election? It is only the fashion of war in another aspect? Fellow citizens, you belong to one of the great hives of American industry. I plead here for peace and reconciliation, for the interests especially of this busy, prosperous, energetic people. [Cheers.] How I have sympathised with Pittsburgh? How I have rejoiced in her prosperity; how I have wondered at and admired her in magnificent growth, you surely do know! No place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh. There has been no spot in whose prosperity I have more heartily rejoiced, and this is because I believe her prosperity was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity and growth of our whole country. Now, I appeal to her business men; I appeal to her merchants; I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war. It has gone on long enough.

[A voice in the crowd—"It stopped itself yesterday"—Laughter.]

You cannot afford to teach a part of your country to hate you, to feel that your success, your greatness, is identical with their humiliation.

People of Pittsburgh, I ask you to take a generous part in this work of reconciling your countrymen to each other. [Applause] I ask you to take the hand held out to you by our Southern brethern in their adoption of the Cincinnati platform—by those who were our enemies. I ask you to grasp that hand and say, "Brothers, we differed, we fought. The war is ended. Let us again be fellow countrymen and forget that we have been enemies." [Loud applause.]

Friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you good night. [Loud applause and prolonged cheering.]

Questions for Hartranft—Will He Answer Them?

The following conundrums were propounded at a mass meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last by Mr. John W. Frazier, with the hope that Hartranft will reply to them:

When you, John F. Hartranft, received from George O. Evans, on the 31st day of March, 1871, the sum of $7,000, was it not with a full knowledge that Evans had in his possession at that time $184,163.34 belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. If you answer "No," then I ask if it was not your duty, as the financial officer of the Commonwealth, to know it?

Did you not receive from Charles T. Yerkes, lately a broker on Third street, the sum of $2,700 on the 10th day of December, 1870?

Was not this sum of $2,700 derived from the purchase of State loans at a low figure, and their sale at a much higher rate to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania.

Are there not but three Sinking Fund Commissioners in this State, one of whom is yourself, and another, R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer?

Did you not, with your own right hand, place in the possession of Geo. O. Evans, vouchers for over a million of dollars, without requiring from him any security whatever?

Do you consider it becoming in the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to palliate or excuse this wrong of Geo. O. Evans?

If left to you, as the Auditor General of the tate, Swould you ever have dragged this Evans business into the broad daylight of day and to the public gaze?

Is not Mr. M'Clure, who brought this whole nefarious business to light, deserving of praise rather than censure?

If so, do you censure him for his intelligent scrutiny in ferreting out this fraud, and the promptness with which it was made public?

Have you not written an earnest letter to Gov. Geary asking for Mr. Yerkes' pardon?

Have you not within a recent date, through a friend of yourself and Mr. Yerkes, led him to believe that if you are elected Governor, you will, within one month of your inauguration, extend to him a free and unconditional pardon?

Was not the object of that intimation, or rather promise, to induce Mr. Yerkes to aid in your election by asserting that the affidavits made by him were forgeries?

Do you not personally, and of your own knowledge, know they are not forgeries?

Do you consider it the proper thing for the Republican candidate for Governor to attempt to mislead the public into the belief that those affidavits are forgeries, when he, of all living men, knows they are genuine?

—An English colony of well-to-do farmers, possessing a capital of from $2,000 to $10,000 each, is about to settle eight townships in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. A railroad town, to be named Yeovil, has been set apart near the centre of the tract. Three hundred families will leave England in April for the colony, and the remainder will follow during the season. Since the strike of the agricultural laborers, the English farmers have been getting discouraged.

—At Frear's Hall, Watkins, N. Y., a few days since, General George J. Magee was called on to make a Greeley speech. During the course of his remarks General Magee said: "At Baltimore, when Greeley was nominated, I saw 'Brick' Pomeroy. He called me out one side from the crowd and said that he should support the candidate who paid the most money for Pomeroy's Democrat, and should not support Greeley because Grant would give the most. This 'Brick' Pomeroy told me himself in Baltimore!"

—Near Alamo, Tennessee, a few days ago, two peddlers stopped at a house by the roadside and called for dinner, which was prepared for them by the woman of the house, including a pot of coffee. Shortly after starting away the two men both took sick and died, and the woman herself also drank of the coffee and died. Examination being made, it was discovered that a box of matches had fallen into the coffee while making, and these had poisoned it.

Hartranft and the Evans' Frauds.

What Leading Republicans Have Said.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the oldest, most steady and respectable of the radical papers of Western Pennsylvania, thus declared itself on the subject of selecting a candidate for Governor. Hartranft had been its choice, but when the Evans swindle was exposed, showing his complicity therein, it dropped him at once thus:

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans investigating committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW CONCERNING THE AFFAIR.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Hon. JAS. L. GRAHAM, of Pittsburgh, was a member of the committee of the legislative investigating committee, has always been, and is now, an active republican. In the report of the committee, which Mr. Graham signed, the following language is used:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong enough to express their disapprobation of SO BOLD AN OUTRAGE, or fitting terms in which to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.—*Hon Jas. L. Graham.*

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is now earnest in its support of Hartranft, but has abandoned the cause of his colleague, Allen. Before his nomination it spoke of Hartranft as follows:

IF THEY ARE NOT DISPROVED, THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED AS TRUE BY THE PEOPLE. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

And HARRY WHITE—the valient Harry, who was smart enough to escape from a rebel prison, in the name of another man, (who, poor fellow, died as a consequence of his continued imprisonment,) and who is so much beloved by his radical followers as to be nominated for two offices, is also on record as expressing his want of words properly to characterize Gen. Hartranft's official "looseness." Thus he puts it:

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the LOOSENESS OF OFFICIAL ROUTINE that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Next comes David N. White, another of Pittsburgh's radical representatives in the legislature. Mr. White is now supporting Hartranft, after declaring that the said Hartranft was guilty of a "GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY." Hear what he said:

Evans collected $184,163.34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

But now comes the blackest and most blasting record of all. Charles T. Yerkes is now a prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary for defrauding the funds of the city of Philadelphia. Read the following affidavit, and remember that his declarations were fully corroborated by the record produced in court, and by other facts. Will the people—the taxpayers—of Pennsylvania, place in the executive chair a man who, as Auditor General, thus used the funds of the commonwealth to gamble in stocks, and to speculate with bonds of the commonwealth?

If, as Auditor General, he could "cause" the State Treasurer to place the public funds in the hands of a money shaver and stock gambler, with the understanding that the PROFITS WERE TO BE DIVIDED, what would he not do as Governor? If the people want this sort of ring rule and official corruption continued, they should not fail to vote for Gen. Hartranft. He will not disappoint them. But if they want their public affairs economically managed, and the money faithfully applied to the reduction of the State debt, to the end that their taxes may be reduced; if they wish to break up the Treasury ring that have been amassing large fortunes, and living on the fat of the land they will vote for Buckalew, Hartley, and the whole democratic ticket. Here is Yerkes' oath:

For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, WITH MONEY BELONGING TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH THE SAME J. F. HARTRANFT HAD CAUSED TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THIS DEPONENT BY THE STATE TREASURER. The same witness declared under oath: That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, WHICH SUM WAS DERIVED FROM PROFITS ON PURCHASES OF LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND SALES OF THE SAME TO THE SINKING FUND, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to the said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money FOR PROFITS ARISING FROM STOCK SPECULATIONS, WITH MONEY DEPOSITED WITH THIS DEPONENT BY THE STATE TREASURER AT THE INSTANCE OF SAID HARTRANFT.—*Affidavit of Charles T. Yerkes.*

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.—There is no form of Lung Disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine—that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is fully explained in DR. KEYSER'S Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG Sound, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of LUNG CURE, $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 per half dozen, to be had at the Doctor's store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburg.

BASE BALL is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

—A story is told of a Davenport boy, who two years ago was given ten cents, which he invested in matches and sold at retail, and reinvested the proceeds in trade, and to-day is worth $1,150, all made in legitimate trade from that ten cents.

WE would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parson's Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

News and Political Items.

—Julia Blain, of Milwaukee, kicked her husband out of the house because his name was Blain appeared on the scene.

—A Harlem (N. Y.) widow worth $600,000 married an uneducated and illiterate Irishman employed by her late husband.

—An Indian woman of Canada, one hundred and eight years old, has a daughter who can beat any living man in the field.

—Black Catfish, The Man that Killed the Eagle, and Bloody Mouth are the names of a trio of Aboriginal nobility now visiting Washington.

—Minnesota comes forward with a little girl who is now six years of age, and who has been nursed by a nanny goat for the last three years.

—A young lady in Harrisburg has been made blind by the poisonous dyes in the goods she has been sewing in a fashionable dry goods house.

—The woman who never washes, whose neighbors is said to be a cousin to the man who didn't know how many children her sister-in-law had.

—Kate Warner, of Springfield, Ohio, old, died at the almshouse a day or since, having eaten nothing, as he declared, for two months previous.

—Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence in Paris, Ky., Monday morning. He had an illness of four weeks' duration. His disease was a gangrenous affection of the lungs. He was 72 years of age.

—Sybil Docy, of Ohio, has sued out of her wages for boeing potatoes, advertises in a Cincinnati paper for her husband who has made the same amount of money in the same way.

—The constancy of Mr. Morgan's "perpendicular Democracy" to Mr. Greeley is in touching contrast with his behavior another relation. The Indianapolis Sentinel states that he has three wives living in the State of Indiana.

—Toothpicks have become an important article of trade. One toothpick factory in Canton, Me., furnishes more employment than all other business in town. One hundred cords of poplar have been bought for its use this season, and consumed in making toothpicks.

—The manufacture of dolls' heads from scraps of morocco, all fancy-colored and gilt tipped, has, within the past few years, grown into a big business. One manufacturer in Massachusetts turns out 2,000 pairs per annum, and uses 2,000 pounds of morocco and sheepskin.

—A bottle was picked up on the beach near Wood's Hole, containing a letter dated August 30, in which the writer says he was a passenger on the steamer Metis, wrecked on that morning, and that he and then on a raft alone. He had a wife and two children, and was a native of New Castle, Pa., and his name was Charles Paine.

—One day recently, at St. Louis, Miss McPike, a maiden lady of eighty-seven summers, was married to a civilian of seventy-six. During the ceremony the lady looked pale and anxious, and when it was over fell weeping upon the breast of her bridesmaid, exclaiming at the same time that she didn't see how in the world she could do it.

—Forrester, the alleged murderer of Benjamin Nathan, was discharged on Monday, the district attorney advising a continuance of the case, as he had not sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of the prisoner. He was remanded to await requisition of the Governor of the State which State he has to serve three years imprisonment.

—A personal altercation occurred at Columbia, S. C., Saturday evening between Montgomery, President of the Blue Line, and Samuel Melton, the result of which Montgomery can candidate for office. John Morgan and Major J. W. Morgan, two brothers of Melton, who interfered to separate the combatants, were shot. Caldwell was instantly killed and Morgan slightly wounded.

THE high rate of premium which U. S. bonds have attained, and the consequent reduced rate of interest produced on that investment, has caused investors to seek a different class of securities which will increase their income and at the same time offer an equal guarantee for safety. There is no greater security than mortgages, as to prove which it is only necessary to advert to the circumstance that not a dollar has as attempted repudiation in this form of investments has been rarely heard of. It is the fact of their being issued for improvements which directly benefit the property from which they emanate, an increased responsibility is felt in the obligation, and a personal pride taken in carrying out in good faith the agreements which devolve upon the present. The West is being developed more rapidly than any other portion of the country, and as money is more in demand at the East, a higher rate of interest is necessarily be paid, which point, taken with the absolute security of the investments, is inducing Eastern capitalists to turn their attention in this direction. To meet the demands of investors it has become practicable to establish houses for the purpose of dealing in this specialty. We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. Cisco & Co., of No. 32 Nassau street, which appears in another column. This firm has taken the initiative in this direction, and brings into business an ample capital and large experience, which enables them to give satisfaction to every one with whom they may have dealings with them. The work on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad is being pushed rapidly forward, and the bonds are meeting with ready sale. About 60 miles are already graded, and 110 miles graded; the whole line, it is expected, will be completed early in 1874. This is an important link in a system of about 1,200 miles of road under one management. Its Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Indiana, Bloomington and Western and New York Central, and its Western connections centering at this point. From the completed portion of the road to the West and Northwest, the distances are materially reduced via this new system of roads; so much so that it is expected it will fail to be the popular line for through business.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in the best manner of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before ordering elsewhere. JAMES WILSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, TABLETS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday, - - - September 27, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—This number of the *Freeman* will reach its patrons throughout the county to-day. We repeat again, then, that TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) is the *last* day upon which a voter can be legally registered. We trust that every Democrat in the county will see that his name is on the Registry list. We *can* and *will* elect BUCKALEW, HARTLEY, THOMPSON, SPEER and HANNAN, just as readily as the rest of our county ticket, but in order to make that result an accomplished fact, it is absolutely necessary that every Democratic and Liberal Republican vote should be at the polls. But, before that can be done, every friend of the cause who is legally entitled to vote *must be registered.* To-morrow *is the last day.* Let no Democrat neglect it, for on the second Tuesday of October the Democracy of the Union expects that their brethren in Pennsylvania will discharge their full and entire duty, and that they will send forth a verdict in favor of BUCKALEW that will make sure and certain the triumph of HORACE GREELEY in November.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Blessed is he or she who can stay in bed these cold mornings.

—It is said that Abraham A. Barker delivered a temperance speech in Caldwell's Hall, Tyrone, last Friday evening.

—A Centre county man named Gingery committed suicide by hanging himself in a neighbor's barn a few days ago.

—A competent plasterer can find immediate employment at good wages by applying to J. K. Shryock, Wilmore, Pa.

—Democrats, no trading! No necessity for it. Every man on your ticket, from top to bottom, will be elected if you will only stand pat! No trading!

—A young Altoona friend whom we congratulated matrimonially a year or so ago has just become the happy "parient" of a fifteen pound baby. Selah!

—All persons who have paid their subscriptions to our authorized agent, and have not been furnished with receipts, will receive proper credit in our next issue.

—The Carrolltown correspondent of the *Herald* gives himself margin enough to come and go on when he says that one of the bells weighs from 9 to 1000 pounds.

—Make no other calculation than to vote the *whole* Democratic ticket. Every man on it, from Governor to Auditor, is worthy of your undivided, hearty, zealous support.

—Fred. Richards, a young man residing in Huston township, Center county, died a few days ago from the effects of a sprain received while wrestling with a companion.

—Our Altoona correspondent didn't "Pan" out soon enough this week, and hence his letter has been crowded out. Much of it, however, will keep until next issue.

—Geo. T. Swank, Esq., editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* and Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society has placed us under obligations for a complimentary family season ticket for the coming Fair.

—Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs, at Excelsior Fur Emporium, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is very large, and no one can fail to be suited. Read adv.

—Two trains of Mormons, comprising six hundred people, passed over the Pa. R. R. on their way to Utah, on Thursday last. They consist of different nationalities—Scandinavian, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and English.

—The Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati has "gone where the woodbine twineth," and those neat little signs indicative of implicit faith in that corporation may as well cease to occupy places over front doors and in like positions.

—Eddie Murray shot three coons near town on Wednesday morning last, one of which weighed 38 pounds—the largest coon we ever heard of, we believe. It is evidently not healthy for coons to be about while Eddie is doing his shooting.

—A concert will be given at the Court House in this place, on Saturday evening of next week, by the Silver Cornet Band, and we feel sure that our people will turn out in full force to greet an organization so worthy of encouragement and good cheer.

—Mr. H. A. Shoemaker and family have returned to Ebensburg, after a two years' residence in Iowa, and propose to take up their permanent residence in our midst. Harry is a useful and energetic citizen, and we hope he will find plenty to do and make a fortune in the doing of it.

—We announced last week that young Devine, who fell from a tree in Loretto on Sunday week, had died of his injuries. This week we are glad to say that our informant was mistaken. The injured boy is not only living, but so rapidly improving as to be considered out of all danger.

—Our good friend M. P. Meagher, of Johnstown, has forwarded us a very elegant copy of the "Life and Memoirs of Roger B. Taney, LL. D.," for the sale of which, as will be seen elsewhere, Mr. M. has secured the agency in this and several other counties. We shall endeavor to review this work next week.

—That prince of good fellows and genial gentlemen, Conductor M. A. Quartz, did us the kindness, Wednesday evening last, to leave at our domicil three large and luscious squirrels, just half the product of a few hours hunting from which he was just returning. Many thanks, Mike, and may other Nimrods be encouraged by this little notice to go and do likewise.

—On last Friday, says the Johnstown *Democrat*, Mr. Patrick Meehan, of Taylor township, received severe injuries while working in the Company's ore mines. A heavy rock fell from the roof of the mine, crushing him fearfully. His collar bone is broken and his back hurt. He was taken home in Upper Prospect, and medical aid procured. There are hopes of his recovery.

—Rev. P. Kerr, pastor of St. Agnes (Catholic) church, Soho, near Pittsburgh, died at Loretto Springs, this county, where he had been attending the clerical retreat, on Monday afternoon last, aged about 39 years. He was one of the most beloved and faithful priests of the diocese, and his early death will awaken deep regret in many a saddened heart. His remains were taken to Pittsburgh for interment. May he rest in peace.

—Mr. B. J. McFeely writes us to say that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound and hopes ere long to find himself again. He is very enthusiastic in his praise of Dr. Sloan, who, under Providence, he credits with having saved his life, and that too against the advice of older heads. Dr. Sloan is a skillful physician, and Mr. McF. has abundant reason for being thankful to him for the great blessing he has conferred in this particular.

—Many who read this paragraph will, no doubt, attend the Johnstown Agricultural Fair next week, and some who may be disposed to invest a few stamps in dry goods, clothing, stoves, furniture, etc. To such we recommend those Johnstown merchants who advertise in the *Freeman*, confident as we are that they deserve well of our patrons and will do the fair thing by all who patronize them. Who are those merchants and dealers are may be informed from advertisements and local notices elsewhere.

BELOW will be found a letter from A. A. Barker, denying the truth of an article first published in the Huntingdon *Globe* and from thence copied into the *Freeman* last week, in which Mr. Barker was represented as being connected with the importation of negroes into Blair county from Maryland, for the purpose of fraudulently voting at the October election. We never intentionally misrepresent any man, and we therefore give Mr. Barker the benefit of his denial, even in advance of the paper for which it was originally intended, but by which it was received too late for publication this week.

EBENSBURG, September 23, 1872.

To Editor of the Huntingdon Globe:

DEAR SIR:—I find in the Huntingdon *Globe*, of the 17th inst., an editorial under the caption "Are honest voters of the district to be voted down by negroes from Maryland," in which you affirm that "negroes from Maryland and Virginia, are being brought into this district to carry the election," and that "A. A. Barker, the nominee for Congress, has a hand in the disgraceful business." You further state that, "on Tuesday morning last, (the 12th inst.,) a squad of some fifteen negroes from Maryland, arrived in the early morning train at Altoona, where they were met by Mr. BARKER, and that he shipped them to the new railroad being made in the upper end of Blair county." You also state "that Mr. Barker was their employer."

The entire article referred to, is of the character indicated by the above extracts. In answer to every statement in it, attributing to me, either acting indirectly or in concert with others, a design to bring fraudulent votes into this district, I pronounce it *false in every particular*, and without any foundation whatever. But the extravagance and absurdity of the charge preferred in the article is so flagrant that it cannot be entertained as truth, by any man of intelligence.

In reply, to the entire article, I need only call attention to the fact, known to every voter in the district, that no citizen of another State can vote in Pennsylvania until after a residence of *one year* therein.

Under this provision of our election laws, how absurd it is, and how insulting to the intelligence of the community to aver for truth, that a design is even entertained to import men from another State into this, and vote them after a few days' residence. To do so successfully would require that the election boards become parties to the fraud, in which case these officers would be liable to prosecution and punishment, by fine and imprisonment.

I do not think, Mr. Editor, you or even my most vindictive personal or political enemy can entertain for a moment, the idea that I could become a party to so absurd an attempt at fraud, as that imputed in your article. To do so would necessitate a forgetfulness of my obligations as a good citizen, and would make me chargeable with a want of common sense.

But, Mr. Editor, as to the specific charge preferred against me personally, I need only answer you and your readers, that I was not in Altoona on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1872. If I thought any honest voter could believe me guilty, I could easily prove an *alibi*.

Thus establishing my innocence, I have, however, said enough in reply to your article. I ask that you give this hastily written communication a place in your paper.

Respectfully, A. A. BARKER.

BLESSING THE BELLS.—Sunday last was the biggest day ever witnessed in Carrolltown, the occasion being the blessing by Bishop Domenec of four elegant bells for the use of St. Benedict's church in that place. The attendance of people from all sections was very large, and as a consequence vehicles and horses enough were there congregated to have made a cavalcade several miles in length. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and we have no doubt a handsome sum to aid in paying for the bells was then and there realized. The procession of little girls dressed in white was a very pleasing feature of the occasion, the discourse of the Bishop in explanation of the ceremonies and the reasons therefor was very lucid and convincing, the ceremonies themselves were interesting and impressive, and the dinner and supper served in the basement of the church were as good as we ever sat down to partake of. Altogether, the occasion was replete with interest and highly creditable to the good people of Carrolltown, who have now a chime of bells, weighing respectively 1,564, 985, 336 and 221 pounds, of which they may well feel proud—making an aggregate, with the necessary equipments for hanging and ringing, of 5,600 pounds. These bells have probably ere this been placed in position in the fine, lofty tower; so keep your ears open for the first chime of the bells on Sunday next.

—Ray, the confidence man noticed by us last week as having operated extensively in Summerhill township, has since then been negotiating for the purchase of several head of cattle in Chest and other townships, but when the day for the delivery of the cattle and the receipt of the money came around, of course the pretended cattle dealer was not to be found. Our farmers should be on the look-out for this man Ray, as he is evidently intent on boarding round for nothing and borrowing money whenever he can find any one green enough to accommodate him. Spot the cuss.

—Our amiable friend, E. B. M'Crum, Esq., senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, who by the way has been treating his readers to a series of the most readable and captivating letters, descriptive of his late western tour, that we ever perused, had the misfortune to sprain one of his hips very severely while attempting to board a train at Roaring Springs on Tuesday last. Hope he may get well before he busts up the Travelers' Insurance Company, a policy in which he no doubt finds it good policy to have about this time.

—The dwelling house and nearly all the furniture belonging to Mr. John Oshall, of White township, this county, was destroyed by fire on Monday of last week. A defective flue or stove-pipe was the cause. No insurance, and loss heavy for Mr. O., who is an old man and unable to rebuild. The correspondent of the *Herald* who gives these facts says that a like misfortune befel Mr. Oshall some twenty-five or thirty years ago, at which time two of his children were burned to death.

A SWEET THOUGHT.—"Oh! for a thousand tongues!" as the boy said when he crawled into a sugar hogshead; and "Oh; for a thousand dollars!" or more to buy all the heart could crave, is what any one might say who visits the elegant clock, watch, jewelry, fancy goods, book, stationery and general variety store of C. T. Roberts, for surely there is all there of these several classes of goods that man could desire or woman envy. And what's more of it, Chas. sells as cheap as any man in the business.

GRAND OPENING—The ladies of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria are respectfully invited to attend the grand opening this week and next of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Hats, Millinery Goods, &c., at James Quinn's Millinery Parlor, 260 Main street, Johnstown. Ladies attending the Fair should not leave Johnstown without calling to see Mr. Quinn's splendid stock. No charge for showing goods.

—A democratic and liberal republican mass meeting is to be held at Cherry Tree, Indiana county, on Tuesday next, Oct. 1st, and it is hoped all Northern Cambrians who can possibly do so will attend. Several good speeches and a grand demonstration may be expected. Turn out, friends, and give Cherry Tree a stunner.

ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.—For the authenticity of the following romantic story we refer to the Republican Senatorial conferees from this county, to the conducter of the train, and to the reverend gentleman who so kindly helped the hero and heroine out of the trouble by which they were environed. On the evening of the 16th inst., the passengers in one of the Broad Top trains were considerably puzzled by the queer actions of a young couple who had entered the car at Huntingdon we believe. No sooner did the train approach a station than the young people would rush forward with the utmost haste and disappear. But not long. However great may have seemed their haste when they made their exit, they were sure to come back in a moment or two, slowly, and with a certain air of disappointment, which mightily piqued the curiosity of their fellow travelers.

No change in the programme occurred for some time. The distressed appearance of the young people awakened the commiseration of the other passengers, and the hope was entertained by all, and freely expressed by many, that the trouble, whatever it might be, would be speedily overcome. At length Conductor McKiernan, who was evidently in possession of the secret of the young people's trouble, approached an official gentleman and inquired whether he could by virtue of his position solemnize the marriage rite. A ray of light burst across the gentleman's understanding. He sympathized, but he was forced to deny himself the privilege of uniting the loving couple. "But," said he, as a happy idea struck him, "here is my friend, the Judge, perhaps he can tie the knot in a satisfactory and legal manner." The Judge was consulted. He was anxious to do the handsome thing by youth and beauty in distress, but the tying of hymenial knots was not one of the prerogatives to his office appertaining. "However," said he, a benevolent smile rippling over his countenance, "our good friend the Reverend Mr. Scholl, of Altoona, is back here some place enjoying the sleep of the just. Suppose we waken him and see if he will help our young friends." The reverend gentleman was aroused. The young people were brought before him. They satisfied him that they were the right kind of people to tie to—each other, and he said he was agreeable. Then were they happy. They had vainly sought at each station a justice, and just as they had given up in despair relief came from an unexpected quarter. And so they stood up to be married. By this time everybody in the car was excited and they all crowded around the young couple to witness the ceremony. The young man was bashful by nature, and the crowd intimidated him. He noticed a small room at the end of the car; couldn't they go in there and be married? The minister gravely replied that he thought not. And then, without further ado, the marriage ceremony was then and there performed. After which the passengers in their gratitude for this novel variation upon the usual monotony of "riding on the rail" took up a handsome collection, which they presented to the officiating clergyman.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THE EBENSBURG SCHOOLS.—*Editor Freeman*—As a free man, to free men and women, I give this communication to all who may be free to give consideration to the schools of the free. The schools are in session, and all know it by the passing to and fro of the young, carrying their books and making a gladsome noise, but it is hoped that not this *only* will tell that the schools are open again. It is hoped that each free man and woman will come within the veil and see what faces tell in the sanctum, as well as read from the outer display of manner. We are always best satisfied with others when we know them in their homes. That is not a fair estimate of a man which we learn from his movements abroad, or by uncertain report. We want to know what he does at home; also, we want to see the inner life. Thus it is with schools. Before a teacher is blamed or censured, before his ability or purpose is questioned, the school should be visited and the teacher have an opportunity to explain the workings of his or her school and the necessity of the questioned movement. Schools should be visited, also, to give encouragement and appreciation to both teacher and pupil—to see what is in the school that should not be in it and what is not in it that should be in it. They ought also to be visited to establish a common interest (in the success of children) between parent and teacher, for if this is not fixed in one way or another, and none is better than to visit the teacher whilst at work, there is a link of power lost or broken, the breaking of which *must* prove detrimental to success. Therefore I would say to parents, visit your children in the school; talk freely to the teacher about your children and the school in general; stop the teacher on the street to ask about the interest that should be so dear to you and to him, but don't stop at asking; go and see the school. Should these lines meet the eye of any who think themselves excusable, because they have neither child, brother, sister nor ward attending school, I say to them, you also ought to show much interest. You are a member of a community, of a society if you please, and just as the schools of a community progress and are successfully advanced, so do societies advance intelligence and refinement. In other words, give me a fair description of the schools of a town or community, and I have a complete index to the power of its morality and intelligence—its government and refinement.

It may be said that Directors are the proper persons to do the visiting. Let us see.—You would not elect six men to direct the physical culture of your child and you be excluded from any direct knowledge of processes. And yet you *would* depute six men to give shape and character to the mind of your child. Impossible!

Hoping these few lines may find their way to the hearts of some who will be prompted to act, and get others to act with them, to help the work forward—to waken a common interest between teachers, pupils, patrons and members of society—I will "learn to labor and to wait." M——.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information that will lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. John Luke, who left Ritter Furnace, Buffington township, Indiana county, on the morning of Sept. 18th, for the avowed purpose of visiting two of his sons residing at Summerhill, this county, will be thankfully received by his bereaved relatives, either of the following being the proper persons to address: J. C. Luke or Daniel Luke, Summerhill P. O., Cambria county, or Philip W. Pringle, Armagh, Indiana county. Said John Luke is about 70 years of age, is 5 feet 8 inches high, stoops forward and a little to one side while walking, has an abundance of hair on his head only slightly gray, with short gray whiskers and heavy eyebrows of a sandy hue. Had on when he left a pair of dark pants, long frock coat, grey cassimere vest, black slouch hat and an old pair of boots run down at the heels. Is slightly demented in mind, owing to a paralytic stroke received a few years ago, and being very fond of tobacco, is apt to ask any one he meets for that article.—The missing man was last seen in Jackson township, near the farm of Mr. John Kelly, but all efforts to find him in the dense forest in that vicinity have proved unavailing. Exchanges will confer a favor by giving publicity to this notice.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—This Fair will be held at Johnstown, Cambria county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 1st 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1872. Open to competition from all parts of the State. $1,000 in premiums. Summary: for horses, $970; for sheep, $166; for cattle, $532; for swine, $100; with proportionate premiums for farm products, farm implements, seeds, flowers, etc. The fair promises to be one of the best held in the State this year. An invitation is extended to all to be present. Excursion trains will run on the P. R. R. from Tyrone east to Greensburg on the west.

—A meeting of friends of the American Tract Society will be held in the Congregational church, this place, on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock, on which occasion an address in behalf of the cause will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Edie, Secretary of the Board.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—A Work of extraordinary interest and permanent value to the Historian, the Lawyer, the Statesman, the Politician, and every Intelligent Reader, has just been published, in 1 vol. of nearly 700 pages, royal 8O., printed on fine paper and embellished with a Fine Steel Portrait of the Chief Justice. Bound in English cloth, bevelled, price $5. Library style, Marbled edges, $6. Half Mor. $7. A MEMOIR OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., by SAMUEL TYLER, LL. D., of the Maryland Bar, is the title of this work, and no book heretofore published in this country throws so much light upon our Constitutional and Political History as this. To the Student of the constitution and of Political Parties, it is of inestimable value. The new facts disclosed are of great interest to all classes of readers. It is a political History of rare importance.

A portion of the profits of the Memoir will be for the benefit of the family of Chief Justice TANEY. This Work will be supplied to Subscribers only.

MURPHY & Co., Publishers, Baltimore.

☞ M. P. MEAGHER, Franklin street, Johnstown, is Agent for its sale in Cambria, Blair, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, Indiana and Allegheny counties.

MR. HAIL CLARK, car inspector at Derry Station, met with one of those strange accidents that seem unaccountable and yet may happen to any one. He was coming from the third floor to the second in the Kestner house, his place of boarding, carrying a lantern, on the evening of last Wednesday, and opened the front hall door, as he supposed, on the first floor, but to his dreadful surprise found himself falling from the second story to the ground. The several floors of the building are alike in construction, and there is no railing as a protection on the outside of the door though which he thoughtlessly passed. The distance to the ground is sixteen feet. Dr. Lomison, the railroad surgeon, was called and found his injuries so serious as to give little hope of recovery. The unfortunate man lingered until Thursday night, when he died.—*Greensburg Democrat, 25th.*

THE leaves are loosening from the trees, and gently to the ground are falling, and people wise who bargains seek at Huntley's store are calling; for there they find at lowest rates, stoves and pipes, and also grates, besides groceries fresh, the very best, and hardware, too, and all the rest of things that Huntley keeps in great array and sells to all who call that way at prices which none can e'er excel for cheapness, no matter where they dwell.

THERE is great diversity of opinion among voters on the subject of politics, but there is none whatever among those who have had an opportunity to test the admirable qualities of the excellent flour kept for sale by E. J. Mills, at his flour and feed depot, High street, near the Diamond. All unite in expressing their entire satisfaction with the quality of Mills' flour, feed, groceries, etc., as well as with prices charged for the same.

SEE that lady? Yes. Well, mark her; she has bought a bill from Barker—Vallie S, of course we mean, whose stock is fine as e'er was seen, and prices low as now prevail on mountain top or in verdant vale. Is she happy? Well, I ween, she feels as if she ne'er had seen a better chance for bargains rare or goods that will at all compare with those which Vallie's shelves doth bear—none cheaper, better, anywhere.

RALLY for the right, rally in your might, rally day and night, rally just for spite, rally for the fight—against high prices at Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, where summer goods are now being sold at wonderful low prices in order to close out the stock and make room for a splendid invoice of fall and winter goods of all kinds which are shortly to be purchased. Rally soon—rally often.

GOOD ADVICE.—A little advice let us give you, in language respectful and plain, and we are sure what we say will not grieve you, but may bring to you profit and gain. If you seek for the worth of your money, and of course you won't expect any more, buy your dry goods, dress goods, &c., at I. T. Coppock's cheap store. That's about all we need tell you, except that Coppock's store, and he keeps one of the finest in Johnstown, is at 212 Main st., Opera House, where he will welcome and deal justly with all.

LIFE is made of smallest fragments shade and sunshine, work and play—so we may, with greatest profit, learn a little every day. Another thing that may be done with great profit and entire satisfaction by our masculine friends is the purchase of ready-made clothing from that prince of cheap clothiers, Jas. J. Murphy, Star Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. Murphy has a stock that no dealer can excel and prices that none can undersell.

THE chilly atmosphere now prevailing assures us that the "winter of our discontent" will soon be upon us with all its rigors, and as it will ere long be in order to don heavier clothing, it may not be amiss to remind our readers that Lucy Mayer, Johnstown's popular fancy clothier, is the man among men to consult in such emergencies. His present large and elegant stock is being sold cheaper than ever. Store in Opera House.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

HYMENEAL.

LYNCH—GALLAGHER.—Married, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Wilmore, on Monday evening last, by Rev. O. P. Gallagher, Mr. PATRICK LYNCH and Miss MARGARET GALLAGHER, both of Summerhill township.

The matrimonial alliance of our young friends, so auspiciously formed, is another proof of the adage that "none but the brave deserve the fair," and while we confess no little surprise at the happy turn of events, we cannot forbear tendering to the loving couple our hearty congratulations and best wishes. Our young friend Lynch has won a victory of which he no doubt feels justly proud, and we are sure he has secured a worthy bride who will in every sense of the word do honor to the name he has conferred upon her and make happy the home which is henceforth to be blessed with her presence. May no sorrow ever attend them in the journey of life, but may peace and contentment abundantly bless them in this world, and may their good works secure for them eternal felicity in the world to come.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Loretto, on SATURDAY, November 9th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, of which MARY MCGUIRE died seized: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, known as Lots No. 35 and 36 in the plan of said Borough, bounded and described as follows: Each Lot fronting 50 ft. on St. Mary's st't and extending back 200 ft. to an alley, adjoining lot of Sebastian Fry on the south and St. Paul street on the north, and having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story FRAME HOUSE and a small STABLE.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, properly secured by judgment bond and mortgage. FRANCIS O'FRIEL,

Sept. 27.-3t. *Adm'r of Mary McGuire, dec'd.*

EXCELSIOR FUR EMPORIUM.

J. ISAACS,

Successor to

John Farcira

718 Arch St.,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER

And Manufacturer of

Fancy Furs

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Wholesale and Retail.

Having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of FURS from first hands in Europe, would respectfully invite the readers of this paper to call and examine my stock of Fancy Furs. I am determined to sell at the *lowest Cash prices. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.*

FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

☞ Remember the Store, 718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Sept. 27. 3m.]

Eyre & Landell,

Fourth and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

ARE OPENING A FINE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FOR FALL OF

1872.

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

MERINOS,

WINTER SUITINGS,

FULL LINE NEW GOODS.

N. B. BEST WEARING BLACK SILK.

September 27.-6t.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.tf. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Cashier.

Duff's College.

The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

☞ Practical business men as instructors. —

For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa. [9-20.-3mcom.]

PROF. J. L. WIESENBACH,

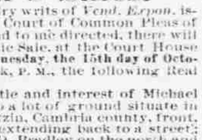
Music Teacher,

AND AGENT FOR

KNABE & CO.'S

(Baltimore)

PIANOS!



AND S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S (Boston)

American ORGANS

Cambria House, Ebensburg, Pa.

PATRICK SCOTT, MARY MAXWELL *alias* MARY SCOTT. vs. Common Pleas of Cambria County.

And now, to wit: Sept. 9, 1872, on motion of John P. Linton, Esq., C. W. Easly appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

J. K. HITE, *Prothonotary.*

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of John P. Linton, Esq., in the borough of Johnstown, on **Friday, the 11th day of October next,** at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

C. W. EASLY, Commissioner,

Johnstown, Sept. 18, 1872.-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of Dominick McBride, deceased, on **SATURDAY, October 5th, 1872,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of which Dominick McBride died seized, to wit:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in the township of Carroll, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of H. Hoppel, Jas. S. Luckett, and others, containing **38 Acres,** more or less, about 20 Acres cleared and having thereon erected a one-and-half story **Log House and a Log Stable.**

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser. J. A. KENNEDY, Adm'r.

Sept. 20, 1872.-3t.

INVEST

YOUR

MONEY

EITHER IN

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western

RAILWAY EXTENSION

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent.

Gold BONDS

OR IN

10 Per Cent.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars furnished upon application.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers,

22 Nassau Street, New York.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Tuesday, the 15th day of October next,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Michael Doyle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Gallitzin, Cambria county, fronting on a street and extending back to a street; adjoining lot of C. D. Bradley on the north and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Michael Doyle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Storm.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jos. Denzel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, fronting on the Ebensburg and Carrolltown road, adjoining land of Andrew Stritmatter and Elizabeth Weakland, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Joseph Denzel. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Albin Oswald.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of S. F. George and Libbie George, of, in and to two lots of ground situate in Chest Springs boro', Cambria county, fronting on Columbia street and extending back to a street, adjoining lots of Silas A. McGough and Ellen McGrain, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a frame barn, now in the occupancy of Harrison Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Simon Weakland.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1872.

CAPS, CAPES, TORCHES,

AND

FLAGS of All Sizes;

Lanterns, Leggings, Badges, and Campaign Goods of all kinds.

Buy from Manufacturers,

John W. Pittock & Co.

Opp. Post Office, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Send for Circulars.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM of SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Rich'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large two story PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address

THOS. E. DAVISON,

Sept. 13.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM COLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cole, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.

SAMUEL CRAIG, Administrator.

Gallitzin, Sept. 20, 1872.-6t.

NOTICE.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Assignee of JACOB LUTHER, —In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County.—Sept. 10, 1872, First Account of JOHN A. BLAIR, Assignee of JACOB LUTHER, filed.

And now, Sept. 11, 1872, the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the filing of said account, as required by the Act of Assembly.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 18, 1872

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

FARMERS, SEE THIS!

BUCKEYE

GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER,

Patented Feb'y 1st, 1870.

MANUFACTURED BY

NIEBEL & PENNINGTON

Tiffin, Ohio.

The **Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner** is far *superior* to any other Fanning Mill ever made, having more than twice the screening surface of the ordinary mill, while it is neat and compact, and can be easily handled and lifted around by *one man.* Its capacity for cleaning is from 50 to 75 bushels per hour, and runs so easily that it can be turned by a *boy ten years old.*

Added to the above advantages, it is far *cheaper* than any other Fanning Mill now made.

To substantiate our assertions, we give the following as the opinions of several reliable gentlemen, residents of Seneca county, Ohio, who have given the "CLEANER" a thorough trial:

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested the *Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner*, and believe it to be superior to any one in use for cleaning *Wheat*, or other small seeds, for market or for sowing, as it separates every grain of *Oats, Cockle or Bug from Wheat* designed for seed, and all *Red Dock from Timothy*, and all wild vine seed from *Flax*, so as to render each particular kind of seed designed for sowing purposes *pure and entirely free from filth and foreign grains.*

S. G. HAYWARD,	THEO. T. INK,
WM. LANG,	J. BOWERSOCK,
DR. J. D. O'CONNOR,	G. KINZER,
	JAMES DORAN.

The undersigned are the *regularly constituted* AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER in all parts of *Cambria County*, except the Townships of Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Susquehanna, and will in a short time call upon the farmers of the different Townships and demonstrate to each farmer, *at his own barn*, that this "Cleaner" will do all that is claimed for it.

The "Cleaner" can be seen and tested at any time by calling on us at our farms, one-and-a-half miles north-east of Ebensburg.

☞ All orders or letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to

HOOVER & WEIBLE,

Aug. 23.-tf. Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

THE undersigned has the agency for the manufacture and sale in Carroll, Susquehanna, Chest and Clearfield townships of the above described GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER, which he will furnish on short notice and at reasonable rates. The "Cleaner" will be exhibited at Carrolltown, St. Nicholas and St. Augustine.—Come and see it in operation. JAMES BYRNE.

Carroll Twp., Sept. 13, 1872.-4t.*

NEW DRAW FEED,

Lock Stitch.

THERE are some points in a Sewing Machine that ladies desiring to purchase should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of Running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the Work Required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of Order.

We claim that the **Improved Elliptic** possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

NOW MANUFACTURED.

And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. EATON BROTHERS, 19 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. [6-22.-3m.p.]

LOOK SHARP AT THIS!

136. THE ONLY CATHOLIC 136.

BOOK & PERIODICAL STORE

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COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive due attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges,

HIRAM AND HULDAH.

Where the Moosatockmunguntic
Pours its waters in the Skuntic,
Met, along the forest side,
Hiram Hover, Huldah Hyde.

She, a maiden fair and dapper,
He, a red-haired stalwart trapper,
Hunting beaver, mink and skunk
In the woodlands of Squeedunk.

She, Pentucket's pensive daughter,
Walked beside the Skuntic water,
Gathering in her apron wet
Sparkeroot, mint and bouncingbet.

"Why," he murmured, loath to love her,
"Gather yarbs for chills and fever,
When a lover, bold and true,
Only waits to gather you?"

"Go," she answered. "I'm not hasty;
I prefer a man more tasty;
Leastwise, one to please me well
Should not have a beastly smell."

"Haughty Huldah?" Hiram answered;
"Mind and heart alike are cancered;
Jes look here! these pelt'ries give
Cash, wherefrem a pair may live.

I, you think, am but a vagrant,
Trapping beasts by no means fragrant;
Yet—I'm sure it's worth a thank—
I've a handsome sum in bank."

Turned and vanished Hiram Hover;
And, before the year was over,
Huldah, with the yarbs she sold,
Bought a cape against the cold.

Black and thick the furry cape was,
Of a stylish cut the cape was,
And the girls in all the town
Envied Huldah up and down.

Then, at last, one winter morning,
Hiram came without a warning:
"Either," said he," you are blind,
Huldah, or you've changed your mind.

Me you snub for trapping varmints,
Yet you take the skins for garments;
Since you wear the skunk and mink
There's no harm in me, I think."

"Well," said she, "we will not quarrel;
Hiram, I accept the moral;
Now the fashion's so, I guess
I can't hardly do no less."

Thus the trouble all was over
Of the love of Hiram Hover;
Thus he made sweet Huldah Hyde
Huldah Hover, as his bride.

The Murder of Emilie Rogers.

A CURIOUS TRAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES—SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

The telegraph a few days ago reported a horrible case of murder in Tennessee.—The newspaper recounts of the affair furnish one of the most remarkable cases of circumstantial evidence on record.

It appears that in the little town of Ripley, Lauderdale county, Tennessee, is a small sheet of water, known by the name of Jennings' Pond. Some four weeks ago a fisherman discovered in the middle of this pond the body of a woman. Drawing it ashore, the coroner was summoned and a lusty inquest held. The flesh had so nearly disappeared from the face of the dead as to make recognition of the features impossible. The hair was of a dark auburn color, and the general appearance of the body indicated a person about forty or forty-five years of age. The clothing consisted of a gray shawl, a calico dress cut in wrapper form, a chemise of fine material, fastened at the neck with a gold button; drawers ruffled round the bottom and secured by elastics; neat cotton stockings kept in place by the same kind of garters, and cloth shoes, number two in size, laced up in front. On one of the fingers was a well-worn old ring inscribed with the letters "F. G."—In the back of the head was a wound, apparently made by a pistol ball, sufficient to cause immediate death. The woman had unquestionably been murdered, but when or by whom it was of course impossible then to determine. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the scanty facts, and the body was consigned to the resting place which hides so many unknown and unavenged victims of man's malice.

But in this instance swift-footed Nemesis was abroad, and reached the assassin by a path circuitous indeed, yet terribly certain.

In the neighborhood of Ripley there lived a family named Hill, consisting of a man, his wife and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Hill quarreled, and she became exceedingly anxious to leave him and return to her parents, who were living in Louisiana. Her father came to Tennessee for the purpose of getting his daughter, but Hill threatened to shoot him if he attempted to take her away, and he was obliged to desist. He did, however, succeed in enlisting the sympathy of the community, two of whom, Messrs. Kirksey and Connor, lent their aid and facilitated the escape of Mrs. Hill to Memphis. Kirksey then sought an interview with Hill, arranged some sort of domestic compromise which resulted in the husband selling off all his property and joining his wife, when the whole family proceeded to a new and, let us hope, a happier home in Louisiana. The efforts of Kirksey as a peacemaker took him away from Ripley for several days, and during his absence the murdered woman was found in Jennings' Pond. For some reason not given in the ill-digested account we are following the report was stated that the woman was no other than Mrs. Hill, who had been killed by Kirksey to conceal, perhaps, the evidences of another crime. The accused, conscious of his own innocence, demanded that the body should be exhumed and examined more carefully, in order to satisfy all that it was not Mrs. Hill.

This was accordingly done, and the underclothing being removed and washed disclosed the name of "Emilie Rogers," printed in plain German text. This, of course, relieved Kirksey from suspicion, and at the same time revived the public interest in the almost forgotten homicide. The question was asked by every one: "Who is Emilie Rogers?" "Who is her murderer?" Inquiry and discussion at last brought a slight though tangible trail from the information given by Mr. C. C. Shipp, a jeweler in Ripley, who remembered that a few weeks previous a man named W. J. Martin, living in the neighborhood, brought to his shop two very fine gold rings to be reunited, they having been, as the owner said, filed from his fingers on account of being too tight.

Kirksey, with the instinct of a true detective, at once began to investigate Martin's antecedents, and speedily struck a rich mine of facts. The man, it appears, had arrived in Lauderdale county in January, 1870, it is said from Kentucky—though nothing certain is known of his former residence. He soon after married the daughter of a respectable farmer in the vicinity, and remained an inmate of his father-in-law's household until April of the present year, when, without any apparent object, he made a trip to Arkansas, leaving his wife behind. He returned from this trip in the early part of August, bringing several horses and mules, a large Saratoga trunk, and a wagon-load of dry goods, boxes, the contents of which were unknown. It was ascertained, however, that among other articles he had presented his wife with a lady's watch, bearing the inscription: "W. J. Rogers, to his wife Emilie." This watch he said he had purchased while absent. Deeming this information sufficient to warrant an arrest, Kirksey and the deputy sheriff of Lauderdale county, with a small posse, called at Martin's residence on pretence of wanting him to go hunting and fishing with them. He promptly made his appearance, but after advancing some fifteen paces suddenly stopped and seemed on the point of re-entering the house. A gun was brought to bear without farther ceremony.

After securely tying his prisoner the sheriff searched the premises and soon discovered the trunk and the boxes already mentioned—all of which were marked "Lonoke, Arkansas." The boxes were filled with bed clothing and queensware, but the trunk was more productive. In the tray were a number of fancy articles, such as usually adorn a lady's toilet, but nothing which could identify the owner. The sheriff removed the tray and was pushing his investigations below, when Mrs. Martin remonstrated, telling him the contents were nothing except her own clothing. The gallant official closed the lid and left the room, but on second thought concluded very properly that duty should take the precedence of politeness, and returned for a closer examination. At the second attack the trunk was thoroughly disembowled. There were found several fashionably made dresses including one of elegant and expensive black silk; a large quantity of ladies' under-clothing, sheets, napkins, table linen, &c., all stamped with the name "Emilie Rogers." There was also a tin sign painted black, on which was inscribed in gilt letters: "W. J. Rogers, Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Agent," and several documents addressed to the same person. In a small traveling bag was a new pair of cloth gaiters, size 2½, and a bottle of morphine.

Martin's explanation was so clumsy as to deceive no one. He stated that while absent from home he had visited Kentucky and from thence went to Arkansas, where he met and formed an illicit connection with Mrs. Rogers. She accompanied him to Lauderdale county, and the day before reaching Ripley they were joined by a stranger. Near Jennings' Pond the wagon broke down and Mrs. Rogers suddenly concluded to desert her lover and go with the newly arrived party. Before departing she sold the trunk and its contents to Martin, since which time he had seen nothing of her. On searching him there was found in his pocketbook a promissory note for $300, drawn by a citizen of Lonoke, Arkansas, and made payable to "G. W. Majors and wife." Also, a small photograph of himself. He could give no account of the note, and said that he did not know how it came into his possession.

He was consigned to prison at once, and all applications for bail refused. Being convinced that the right man was in the clutches of the law, the authorities were anxious to complete the chain of evidence, and a special messenger was dispatched to Arkansas for the purpose of working up the case there. Meanwhile a reporter of the Ripley *News*, in overhauling a pile of old exchanges, came across the following announcement, which threw more light on the subject:

"Married, on the 4th day of July, 1872, by the Rev. G. N. Ross, at the residence of the bride, Mr. G. W. Majors, of Monroe county, Ark., and Mrs. Emilie Rogers of Lonoke, Ark."

The messenger sent to Arkansas soon returned, and with him came Mr. John V. Dye, a brother of the murdered woman, who, on being shown the photograph found on Martin's person, immediately pronounced it to be a correct likeness of the man who had married his sister some six weeks before. Mr. Dye's statement was so clear and satisfactory that it removed the last doubt concerning the guilt of the prisoner, and made assurance doubly sure.

He said that Emilie Rogers was the widow of Judge William J. Rogers, a prominent lawyer of Lonoke, Arkansas, who died about three years ago. He left her at his decease considerable real estate and some ready money, which gave the lady a fair support; but in order to increase her revenue she opened a boarding-house, which, together with her other resources, made her financial condition very comfortable. In June last a stranger appeared in Lonoke, who called himself G. W. Majors, by occupation a carpenter. He boarded with Mrs. Rogers, represented himself a widower of three years' standing, and at once began paying his addresses to the lady, who had then reached the susceptible age of forty-seven. In spite of all the arguments and entreaties of friends and relatives, she listened to the beguiling tongue of the scoundrel, and they were duly married on the Fourth of July.

Majors now began talking of a fine farm he owned in Tennessee, and the necessity of his returning to look after the growing crop. His victim was easily persuaded to sell a number of her lots, which produced about $1000 in cash, lease the balance for a term of years, and go with him to his distant home. They started in a two-horse wagon, and were traced as far as a point near Jennings' Pond, where, as has already been said, the wagon broke down. Next day, Martin—having dropped the "Majors" *alias*—arrived at his father-in-law's house, and on the following Tuesday the body of the unfortunate woman was discovered in the pond. The supposition is—though we believe the wretch made no full confession—that he decoyed her to the edge of the water, killed her with a pistol shot, then flung the corpse in, thinking it would immediately sink, and thus hide all traces of the bloody deed.

The people of Lauderdale county felt that judicial proceedings in such a case were a mere waste of time, and as soon as Martin had been identified by Mr. Dye, and remanded to prison for trial, a secret session of the friends of Judge Lynch was held, and a plan of operation decided upon. Last Sunday morning at 2 o'clock a company of one hundred men, masked and otherwise disguised, marched to the jail, overpowered the guards, broke the locks of the cell where Martin was confined, carried the trembling criminal out of doors and placed him astride of a horse behind one of the party. As the cavalcade moved swiftly and silently away under the soft rays of the summer moon, Martin's voice was heard in passionate appeals for mercy—that mercy which he himself had denied to the loving, trusting woman he deceived and murdered. Half an hour after a loud volley roused the echoes of the forest, telling the crowd of anxious listeners who surrounded the jail that all was over. Next morning the body was found lying by the roadside, beneath the branches of a venerable oak tree, pierced with not less than forty bullet holes. The work of vengeance had been thoroughly done. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict: "Death from gunshot wounds, inflicted at the hands of persons unknown," and the mangled remains were shuffled into an unmarked grave. So ended the tragedy of Emelie Rogers.

NOT TO BE REPROACHED IN HEAVEN.—A poor working girl was looking in at the window of one of those lovely flower shops of Paris (snowing hard at the time) at a branch of white lilac. Her face was beautiful, pale, and wet with tears. She hesitatingly opened the door and asked the price. "Ten francs," was the reply. "Ten francs," and she reluctantly laid it back, but two drops glistened on the flowers that were not there before. "My darling baby," she sobbed. "He came when the lilacs were in bloom, and he must leave forever without one poor little branch in his hand." "You have lost your little one?" asked the flower woman. A heart sob and bent head replied. The flower woman then took, not branch, but an armful, and filled the poor girl's apron, putting back the piece of proffered money. "No! No! it shall not be said in heaven that I made you pay for the last little bed for your poor babe."

SEE THAT YOU ARE ASSESSED.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

Tuesday, October 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 8TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for Congressmen at Large of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight persons for Delegates at Large to the Convention of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the district composed of Mifflin, Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the district composed of Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Register and Recorder of Cambria county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at School House No. II in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Mekin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coalbrin, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Canfer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet in Grand Jury Room, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School Room No. 5, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Jacob Beam in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th section of the aforsaid Act I am directed, That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding any office or appointment at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning of said election, and the inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for Inspector at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or districts, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom, and returns again, shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and said proof and evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto as writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if a citizen to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and if a son, born in, or who shall have become a resident of the State, as aforesaid, he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and if a son, born out of, but has boná fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence, and qualification to vote as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly hinder him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or shall by bribery, fraud or threats restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that either of the said offenses or frauds shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote at such election, or, being guilty of any misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follow: One ticket shall embrace the name of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, and if, by reason thereof, any citizen shall be denied the right to vote, or shall be hindered, delayed, prevented or obstructed therein, the person so offending, and the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only with freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplementary to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special election in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-five delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senatorial district; and in choosing said district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and the two highest delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words, "City Delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for the whole of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city district delegates, to be members of the convention. The return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, except Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention, and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to the officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforsaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

Sept. 13-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RITTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

[7-13-3m.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING. The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [june1-tf.y.]

F. P. TIERNEY..... JAMES F. NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE —OF— TIERNEY & NULL, Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10-1y.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER..... WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER, Attorneys-at-Law.
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. A. BERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office in rooms recently occupied by W. H. Sechler, Esq., in Thomas Lloyd's new building, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 16.]

C. L. PERSHING, *Attorney-at-Law.*
☞ Office on Franklin street, (up stairs,) over Benton's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27-.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

GREAT CLOSING SALE! FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' SUITS AND DRESS GOODS.
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Ladies' Suits, from	$2.50	to	$10.00
Hernanis, from	10	to	50
Grenadines, from	12½	to	50
Real Wash Poplins	12½	to	20
Suitings, from	12½	to	25

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Most Rema kable Bargains.
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND Men and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail.
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—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

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Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
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Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Joiner makers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses, DRAPER & TAILOR, CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

DENTISTRY! AT REDUCED RATES!
DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week. DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the past seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSION